No.	Items of work	Per	Rate	Quantity	Cost
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
5	Surki mortar plastering	Sqr.	4 0 0	1.28	5 0 0
6	Fixing C. I. Pipes	R.ft.	2 12 0	33	91 0 0
7	Cutting holes in slabs guide and orifice	Each	0 8 0	4	2 0 0
8	Providing and fixing jelly wood plug with iron rod and locking arrangements	lump	sum	..	20 0 0
9	Filling in excavation with watering and tamping, etc., complete	C.yd.	0 2 0	8	1 0 0
	Constructing right waste weir at R.L. 51·50.				
1	Earthwork excavating foundation and using ordinary soil	„	0 3 0	836	157 0 0
2	Jelly concrete in surki mortar	C.ft.	0 4 0	825	206 0 0
3	Burnt brick in surki mortar	„	0 5 0	1,976	617 0 0
4	Plastering with surki mortar	Sqr.	4 0 0	23·96	96 0 0
5	Burnt stone slabs 6″ thick dressed and fixed in surki mortar	S.ft.	0 8 0	15	8 0 0
6	Cement plastering 1″ thick	Sqr.	15 0 0	4·28	63 0 0
7	Rough stone work new with jelly packing, etc., complete	C.yd.	1 12 0	86	150 0 0

R. TIPPAIYA,
Executive Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Notice dated 12th February 1937.

The articles noted below will be sold by public auction at the Government Central Press premises, Bangalore, by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore, or his authorised representative, on Friday the 5th March 1937, commencing at 2 P.M.

2. The highest bidder will be the purchaser. But if proper bids are not forthcoming, the articles will not be knocked down. The purchase value of the articles should be paid immediately after the sale is effected, failing which, the articles will be resold at the risk of the original purchaser who shall make good the loss, if any, between the original price and the sum realised by the second sale, but shall not participate in the profit, if any.

3. The articles purchased are to be at the risk of the purchaser thereof from the time of sale, after which, the Government Press does not take any responsiblity for their safety :—

Sl. No.	Description	Lot No.
1	Hand cart with two wheels and 9 parts (clamps 4, Handle 1, Axle 1, Nail 1 and Handle bars 2.)	1
2	Type cases English, 21 pairs	2
3	Empty four-gallon tins 48	3—6
4	Mallets 17, Brushes 35, Shooting sticks 30 and Planers 9	7
5	Zinc buckets 2, Bodkins 4 and Oil cans 2	8
6	Files 13, Drawer lock 1, and worn out Engraving tools 22	9
7	Lead and rule cutters 2	10
8	Brass Kettles 3, Copper Kettle 1 and Enamel Kettles 2	11
9	Empty bottles 33	12
10	Leather Pieces about 21 lbs.	13
11	Printing Ink (Waste) 4 tins	14
12	Table Vice 1	15
13	Empty one gallon tins 16	16

Sl. No.	Description	Lot No.
14	Zinc galleys 6	17
15	Brass rule Pieces about 137 lbs.	18
16	Metal Waste (1 lot)	19
17	Old roller Composition	20
18	Composition and Ink tins and bulbs	21
19	Hecla burner 1, Gasoline burner 1, Chokers (old model) 3, Driver Plates to the Wire Stitching Machine with Springs 2, and Blades for Brehmers Wire Stitching Machine 3 sets	22
20	Old Electric table lamp 1, Cycle Chain 1, Hackwaw frame 1, Nail Extractor 1, and carpenter's Plane (wood) 1	23
21	Guilding Press 1	24

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLICITY OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Press Note No. 1425-1484—*P.O., dated* 12*th February* 1937.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS.

The following note received from the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore is published for general information and guidance :—

"Defects in electric lighting and power installations have recently become of common occurrence and the attention of the consumers is invited to Rule 99 of the Wiring Rules of the Electrical Department which requires periodical inspections and testing of electric installations by competent Electrical Contractors and Inspectors. For the information of the consumers Rule 99 is quoted *in extenso* as follows :—

INSPECTION.

Rule 99.—The value of systematically inspecting and testing fuses, apparatus and circuits cannot be too strongly urged. Records should be kept of all tests, so that any gradual deterioration of the system may be detected. Cleanliness of all parts and fittings is essential.

"Defects in consumers' installations generally cause excessive consumptions and frequently cause interruptions not only to the consumer whose installation is defective but to many other consumers supplied from the same circuits and feeders and sometimes cause serious accidents to human beings and occasionally start fires in the buildings.

"The excessive consumptions caused by these defective installations are due to no fault of the Electrical Department and therefore no rebates will be allowed on this account in the future, that is, the consumers will have to pay for the energy consumed as recorded by the meters when the meters are found to be correct.

"Consumers should arrange to have their installations tested annually by competent Licensed Electrical Contractors and all defects rectified at once, otherwise the service thereto will be disconnected. Electric Lighting and Power Installations should be taken care of by their owners to the same extent as their other property is cared for and to make expert assistance readily available, Government instituted many years ago the system of licensing Electrical Contractors who have organized themselves into an Institution known as 'The Licensed Electrical Contractors' Association'. The members of this Association are fully qualified to test Lighting and Power Installations and to repair any defects.

"Consumers are requested to obtain a certificate from the Licensed Electrical Contractor whom they may engage for testing and putting in good order their installations. The Licensed Electrical Contractors' Association is notified that their members, after testing an installation, should give the owner a written certificate and that they should record on the consumer's meter card, that the installation is in safe condition. The certificate will be a prime requisite when considering whether or not a rebate will be allowed in cases of excessive consumptions caused by defects in installations.

"It is emphasised that consumers will be responsible for injury to human life, damage to property and for excess consumption caused by defects in their installation which could have been located and remedied by Licensed Electrical Contractors and Electrical Inspectors."

T. RANGASWAMI,